Segregation - 1922

Delaware

WILMINGTON DEL EVERY EV
JANUARY 19 1922

NEGROES EXCLUDED.

The Delaware Leader of Laurel—good Republican authority, by the way—in an editorial printed in its current issue tells a very interesting story of open and palpable discrimination against Negroes. The town of Dagsboro, in Sussex county, it says "does not allow a Negro to maintain residence within the town boundary lines."

This condition the Laurel Leader regards as "unique," and somewhat appropriate for general discussion. While conceding to Dagsboro people a knowledge of their town affairs, it wonders "whether Dagsboro is justified in this stand." And admitting inability to explain why such a stand has been taken, it feels "satisfied it cannot be merely due to racial prejudice, for Dagsboro citizens are fully as broad and liberal as all other Sussex countians;" and it reaches the rather vague conclusion that any community taking this step should "feel it necessary to show a spotless record as far as its white citizens are concerned," whatever this may imply.

"Delaware Negroes," says the Laurel Republican organ, "are good citizens. They do much towards upbuilding the communities where they reside. Without them Delaware would suffer a loss. We cannot quite satisfy ourselves that Dagsboro is doing the right thing. Opinion on the subject would be appreciated." Especially at this time, we infer, as the Republican party is about to enter upon a State campaign that threatens to be full of trouble, and Negroes are a large and very important element of the Republican party.

Race segregation has many years been a vexatious subject, and it is not difficult to understand why it should find advocates everywhere. There is a general inclination to believe that the interests of both races would be well served by separation as far as possible, each with its own general residence district. Invasion by Negro families of districts where white people reside has always proved a cause of trouble and dissatisfaction, and probably always will.

But it is the political element in this special complaint about enforced race segregation in one district of Sussex county that is most interesting, especially at this time, as we have said, when the Republican party of Delaware is preparing to enter upon a campaign that will tax the energies of its leaders and all the resources of its organization to conduct with any hope of victory. And the enforced segregation of Negroes in Dagsboro may prove one of the serious obstacles to success.

Dagsboro is located in Dagsboro hundred, and Dagsboro hundred is close neighbor to Gumboro and Baltimore hundreds. Dagsboro and Gumboro hundreds comprise the Sixth Representative district of Sussex county and Baltimore hundred the Seventh Representative district. These two districts, politically considered, are the backbone of the Republican party in Sussex county. With Cedar Creek and Northwest Fork hundreds on the northern border, they furnish the bulk of whatever majority the Republican party manages to secure through hard work, intrigue and the lavish use of money, at any election. The vote for President in these two Representative districts at the election held in November, 1920, was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
Sixth	1064	786	278
Seventh	1064	473	591
Totals	2128	1259	867

It is altogether probable the Negro residents comprise all of this large Republican majority in these two districts. It is certain they comprise the great bulk of it. Yet in this Republican community they are ostracized to the extent of enforced segregation as to residence.

This segregation may have substantial advantages, but it is not in consonance with Republican arguments as to freedom and equality under the law and the political rights of the black people. And it is exercised and enforced by many white Republicans in a Republican district of a Republican State, and thus far has not incited to any protests, much less remedial efforts, on the part of the Republican party. No doubt the Negroes of Delaware well know why.

HOME-MAKING AND LAW

Norfolk Journal & Guide 8-15-22

There is not any question about it that we are living in a commercial age, the sign of which is the dollar mark. That is to say, regretfully, that the Christian Nations have lifted up again the serpent, which is made plain to the knowing by the Mark of the sign and the cross of it as follows, $. So, there! It may jar Christians but it will not jar the selfish worshipers of Mammon, the profiteers in all things bought and sold.

The University of North Carolina *News Letter* has carried an article in which the writer claims that there are two Negro problems; the one of the segregated Negro sparsely settled among whites in rural districts and those massed among themselves. He finds that those scattered sparsely among whites prosper more than those more densely gathered. Perhaps. But on top of this he thinks that "the salvation of the Negroes in a black county lies in segregation—in a social quarentine area, as in Mound Bayou, for instance, a prosperous Negro city in a Mississippi delta county." We are not convinced. The segregation idea is mischievious and un-American, and we are necessarily suspicious of it.

We quite agree with the writer that "the hope of the Negro lies in the ownership of homes and farms, in barns and bank balances," but we do not agree with him in the conclusion that it is more so "than in spelling books and ballot-boxes." An ignorant man may acquire property, and often does, but a voteless man cannot protect his property, or his life, and never does. An educated man who is a voter is in position to protect his life and property, and usually does. A writer who thinks that what is good in education and voting for a white man is not good for a black man, is stupidly illogical.

Home-making and farm getting and holding are retarded by an indefinable sense of security of life and property, by schemers in law litigation and in the acts of mob vic... and that feeling exists, for th... part, among the entire Negro population of the Southern States, and works against the prosperity of the section by creating a feeling of insecurity and consequent unrest, which are not incentives to industry and thrift. We all know this to be true, but we do not all work to correct the condition.

NEW HOMES FOR NEGROES DAMAGED BY DYNAMITE

Kansas City Sun, Ohio,

An attempt was made with explosives at 9:15 o'clock Monday night to wreck two newly constructed houses near Twenty-second street and Garfield avenue, according to a report to police. 10/21/22

The houses were built by the College Hill Development company and were to have been occupied by Negro families. The houses border on the eastern edge of a Negro district, witnesses said, and are the first of a series to be built in that section.

F. E. Bundy, president of the College Hill Development company, estimated the damage at $25. He said the loss was covered by insurance.

Segregation — 1922

Georgia.

GIVEN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS TO MOVE.

Zoning laws ought not to mean segregation of the races, and should have no significance as such. And if used to deprive one group of citizens of rights and opportunities enjoyed by another group, the zoning regulation is unconstitutional and will not run the gauntlet of the courts. Zoning regulations mean the helpful regulation of business, with a view of taking care of land values and the comforts and health of homes, and not the segregation of races. The object of law is the orderly regulation of society for equal protection of all; and the sooner the white man recognizes this fundamental of constitutional government, the better it will be for all. There is no foundation in the mechanism of our institution for a white man's government—ours is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and there can be no just government without the consent of the people. Not a part of the people; but of all the people, and any other kind of government is unjust and a usurpation of the rights of a free people.

This is an unescapable chasm that the white man crosses sooner or later or he will permanently stunt his own growth and usefulness—his segregation and other unjust laws to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Negro is a part of the heart, thought and conscience of the nation; he has made every sacrifice and endured every privation any other man has, and he is entitled to every right and opportunity any white man enjoys, and is not going to abdicate any right at the behest of any coward, white or black. We do not want social equality; we do not want to live among white folk, but we do resent with all the fire of an American every insult handed us because of race or color. We favor zoning laws, but not segregation.

In Atlanta, the Negro is hedged in from every point of compass and it is unfair and unjust to further hedge us in by zoning or other discriminating rules. If we start toward East Point and College Park, we are stopped; we cannot go south beyond Lakewood Heights on account of the whites; no outlet to Buckhead. We are stopped on North Boulevard at Highland avenue. So West Hunter road was the only outlet left us, and now a white wall has been erected at Chicamauga avenue saying—Negroes, thus far you can go, and no further. And as a result of this inhuman treatment, Dr. A. M. Wilkins, who moved a fortnight ago out on W. Hunter road beyond Chicamauga avenue, was given forty-eight hours to move last week, and to beat a hurried retreat under the advice of his lawyers, in spite of the fact that his wife was sick.

The Negro must have an outlet for his surplus population. He will expand and the territory allotted him must not be lessened every time some poor white man hollers "nigger."

It is extremely humiliating for a Christian gentleman of the high character of Dr. Wilkins to be forced to move twice in a month, like a rent dodger, to satisfy the prejudice of poor white trash.

We understand that the Service Company has purchased large holdings on the west side as a result of the location of the Junior-Senior High School, and plan to build a Negro settlement, and as a consequence of which, Dr. Wilkins moved on their holdings. But before he had been there two weeks, he was peremptorially told to vacate in forty-eight hours. He appealed to his lawyers and they told him he was violating the law, and their advice was to get out as soon as possible.

These are the facts and the reason why Dr. Wilkins moved from West Hunter road to Ashby street almost over night. And the doctor owes it to himself and the race to give this explanation. There is no need of concealing this mean piece of devilment and race prejudice.

Segregation—1922.

Indiana.

"SPITE FENCE" TORN DOWN BY COURT'S ORDER

Chicago Defender
12-9-22

Indianapolis Lawyer Wins an Important Case: Whites Must Pay Damages

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 8.—Through Judges Charles E. Remy and Salon A. Enloe of the Indiana appelate court, damages to the extent of $500 were recently awarded to Dr. Lucian B. Meriweather, a prominent physician of this city from Mrs. Mary C. Groom and Gabriel Slutskys and wife, white defendants in the case against whom the physician filed suit for damages during the latter part of 1920.

Dr. Meriweather

In May of that year Dr. Meriweather purchased a home on one of the city's exclusive boulevards, 2275 Capitol avenue, and moved there. His neighbors, all white, objected. Indignation meetings were called, resolutions were passed and organizations discussed. One of the latter already in existence—The Capitol Avenue Improvement association—whose object was to keep members of the Race off the avenue, became active. Attempts were made to force the physician to leave the neighborhood.

Finding their efforts in vain, the adjoining neighbors of Dr. Meriweather sought to humiliate him by building fences of rough, unsightly boards on either side of his home more than 6 feet in height. Thus he was shut in and the beauty of his home marred. Insinuations and ridicule were constantly hurled at him and members of his family.

Robt. L. Bailey

To obtain relief and redress, the physician decided to take legal steps and retained Attorney Robert L. Bailey. Notices enjoining the property owners erecting the spite fence were served and ignored and mandates ordering their removal were issued in vain. As a last resort, Attorney Bailey filed suit for damages against Mrs. Groom, Slutzkys and others. The first hearing was had Jan. 3, 1921. A verdict of $500 was rendered in favor of the plaintiff in May of the same year.

The defendants appealed the case. It was brought to the attention of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which assisted Attorney Bailey in his fight. Following the appeal, the higher court upheld the decision of the lower tribunal and the defendants were ordered to pay the damages and remove the fences.

White Neighbors Put Up Spite Fence 10 ft. High; Court Orders Removal

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 27.—White neighbors of Dr. Lucian Meriweather, a colored physician here next to whose house they had erected a spite fence, ten feet high, have been compelled to remove it and to pay damages after a three-year legal battle conducted by the Indianapolis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

12-1-22

Dr. Meriweather was awarded damages of $150 from one of his white neighbors and $350 from the neighbors on the other side.

On November 17, 1922, after the defendants in the case had appealed to the Appellate Court, the decisions originally rendered were affirmed. R. L. Bailey, of the executive committee of the Indianapolis branch, N. A. A. C. P., conducted the legal fight.

The law under which the decision was rendered forbids the erection of any fence or other structure in the nature of a fence exceeding six feet in height, "maliciously erected or maintained for the purpose of annoying the owner or occupants of adjoining property."

Dr. Meriweather who is a loyal member of the N. A. A. C. P., served overseas during the World War as a dentist.

Segregation—1922. North Carolina.

MORE THAN THOUSAND RENDERED HOMELESS WHEN 20 BLOCKS BURN

Montgomery Advertiser

Million Dollar Fire Visits Negro Section of Newbern, N. C.

12-4-22

(Associated Press)

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 1.—Approximately 1,200 persons, most of them negroes were made homeless, about 200 residences, two churches two warehouses and several small stores were destroyed and loss estimated at $1,000,000 was caused by fire which late today swept 20 blocks in the western section of Newbern.

The flames starting in the negro section gained great headway before a high wind because the local fire department was on the opposite side of the town fighting a fire at the Roper Lumber Company's saw mill, where $300,000 damage was estimated to have been done.

The wind tonight had diminished and firemen expressed opinion that they had the fire under control, though several dwellings still were burning. Fire fighting apparatus from Kinston, Goldsboro, Greenville and Washington, D. C., was brought here to assist in combating the flames, and it was thought that the Union station and a number of industrial plants which were threatened would be saved unless the wind increased. A considerable length of track was warped by the intense heat, however, and it was expected that railroad traffic through Newbern would have to be suspended until repairs could be made.

Segregation – 1922 Illinois

LARGE CLUB JOINS WAR ON BOMBERS

Chicago Defender

Appomattox; 500 Business and Professional Men to Lead in Court Fights

1/14/22

Wealthiest and most powerful of all such organizations in America, the Appomattox Club, with a fighting name and a record of two bombings in which it was outraged to spur it on, is now launched in the battle to send to the penitentiary the men in the "inner circle" of the Chicago bomb trust.

Morris Lewis

Leading business and professional men are combining their talent and their resources in the effort to crowd the criminals out of their lair. Capable attorneys are at work marshalling the evidence "in grips," as it was expressed by Colonel Franklin Dennison at a meeting of the citizens committee in the club home Tuesday night.

Lewis to Organize

Morris Lewis, anounced as a candidate for the 53d general assembly, has been appointed to co-ordinate the work of the churches, clubs and various civic organizations which are fighting to purge the city of the dynamite terror.

The organization or association alleged to be responsible for the bombing has not ceased its activities. Just recently letters have been written to residents of the 51st and 52d blocks on Prairie avenue with a view to intimidating them and forcing their removal. Colonel Dennison is in possession of a letter, written this month, in which a white real estate agent is urged and warned against permitting any but whites to lease his property. Circulars have been published about the same property.

Lawrence Timbers, manager of the Kenwood & Hyde Park Association, is alleged to have signed the threat now in Dennison's possession.

"Whites Only," Says Bank

It is now brought out that some of the most active spirits in the campaign to segregate are high officials of the Kenwood National bank and Newton-Dowd Dairy Company.

The Kenwood National bank has repeatedly made it known that it wishes to serve only white depositors. The Newton-Dowd Dairy Company which has been built up largely off trade which is not white has for its head J. W. Dowd one of the diretcors of the Grand Boulevard District Property Owners' Association.

Other men on the board of directors are: J. W. Snyder, J. P. Bowles, Martin Isaacs, John F. Murphy, J. E. Lindquist, P. B. Flanagan, Herman Grossman, George J. Miller, Henry Newhouse and James E. Baggott.

CITY-WIDE HUNT FOR TRAITORS TO RACE IS BEGUN

Chicago Defender 1/21/22

Fifty-Odd Clubs Combine to Run Down Individuals Who Aided the Bombers

Influence, powerful and steady, will be brought to bear in an effort to blast from their hiding places those traitors to the Race who are alleged to have aided and abetted the white men who have kept up the bomb terror on the South Side during the past two years.

That decision was reached at a meeting of the citizens' committee, an outgrowth of the civics committee of the Appomattox Club, in the twice-bombed clubhouse at 3632 Grand boulevard.

This, and the brutal assault upon Finley Bell, 463 Oakwood boulevard, are the two most remarkable and startling developments in the preliminaries to the bitter court fight which is expected to take place in February.

Roberts Shows Wrath

Pointing a finger which shook, at the assembly of thoroughly awakened men who have fought the bombers until their backs are to the wall, Dr. Carl Roberts declared at the Appomattox that those Race men who "lent aid and comfort to the enemy," in any way, were worse than traitors, that they were "scabs, cancers," and that they should be "cut from the racial body."

Rumors read in certain newspapers relative to the men were brought up and a demand was made that these reports be followed up. J. A. Prent went so far as to say that those responsible for the charge that Race men had been engaged in the dynamite and graft war should be forced or "coerced" to divulge their information and the source of it. One resolution and amendment after another was introduced, the committee finally passing a measure providing for a committee to call upon the press, and to do everything in its power to thwart the further influence of the suspected individuals.

Dr. W. T. Jefferson denounced in strong terms one Race agent of the bombers whom he named, but whose name the committee refused to reveal. It was impossible to learn whether the committee now running the bombers down felt that any of its workers were tainted, but it was promised that if they were no mercy would be shown. The citizens' committee has got to the point where it would cut off its own right hand.

Fifty Clubs Combine

Aligned with the citizens' committee are upwards of fifty other organizations, lodges, societies, clubs, etc. Morris Lewis, general organizer, has gone to work apace, and will sprinkle the Second and Third wards with sufficient four-minute speakers to arouse the householders in this section to a sense of their responsibility in helping to burst the powder and dynamite ring.

The most favorable turn in the progress of the battle so far occurred this week when supposed agents of the bombers assaulted Finley Bell, erstwhile manager of the Grand Boulevard District Property Owners' Association. Bell has an action for $100,000 pending in which he charges Jeremiah W. Bowers, George J. Williams, John E. Murphy, J. P. Bowles, J. E. Baggott and Herman Grossman, all active in the association charged with financing and otherwise aiding bombing, with malicious persecution and slugging. Every attempt made to assault Mr. Bell or any of the men working with him, while regrettable from a personal point of view, will make it easier to send the ringleaders of the bombers to the penitentiary.

The former manager is a square-jawed man and is carrying on the fight undeterred by attempts upon his life. He will not cease his work. He is ready to give his life and the citizens' committee has announced that if the cancer of race treachery is found on its body it will not only submit to, but will demand the scalpel.

In Finish Bout With "Jim Crow"

Chicago Defender 1/14/22

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 3.—Residents of this city have joined those of Cincinnati in a fight on Jim Crow schools. So strong have been the influences at work for segregation that it has become almost impossible to call a halt.

As in Cincinnati segregation came about in Dayton because of the misguided and ill-advised efforts of some whites who are always ready to give to a project which has in it the suggestion of separation, and the insane activities of certain members of the Race.

Some years ago one of the principal schools of Dayton had for its principal Miss Troy, one of the most talented teachers in the city. All the other teachers in the building were white. The children in the school were of both races.

From some there came the cry for a Jim Crow Y. M. C. A. The cry was supported because some Race men felt that they would get a job in such an institution and because other Race men would segregate themselves anyhow. Of course, the whites aided. The city got its Jim Crow branch.

The whites immediately began a movement for more segregation. Their efforts were directed at the schools. Miss Troy was demoted and given a job teaching children of her own race in one room of the building in which she had been principal.

Opposition of the supposedly intelligent citizens is found to be the hardest to overcome. Some persons have even gone so far as to mention in support of separate schools an article, "The Education of the Negro in the North," by Kelly Miller, which appeared in an educational magazine some months ago and seemed to be against mixed schools.

WESTBROOK SCORES IN BOMB CASE

Chicago Whip 2/25/22

With the quashing of an indictment charging malicious mischief, Judge John A. Swanson, of the Cook County Criminal Court, brought to an end last week a series of outrages and conspiracies aimed at a woman and her husband because they dared to live south of the line set at 39th St., and Grand Blvd., by the Kenwood and Hyde Park Association across which "no blacks should pass.

ATT'Y WESTBROOKS

After a series of bombings at their home, 4404 Grand Blvd., the Clarks were finally ejected by foreclosure proceedings, after numerous threats and attempts to buy the premises had failed.

Not satisfied at gaining possession of the Clark home, the conspirators then brought action against their victims, charging them with malicious mischief in damaging the premises. It was beyond contradiction, however, that the damage to the premises was done by the hurling of the conspirators' bombs.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark were held to the Grand Jury in May, 1921, in Judge Howard Hayes' branch of the Municipal Court. Lawrence Timbers and Patrick Flanagan, white, were the complainants. These two men were known to be officers of the Grand Boulevard Property Owners' Trust Fund, an organization believed to be involved in the bombing.

An indictment was returned by the Grand Jury upon testimony given by these men.

Attorney Westbrooks, representing Mr. and Mrs. Clark, appeared before Judge Swanson, atacking the indictment, and asking that it be quashed, declaring that it was returned through fraudulent testimony. Attorney Westbrooks also pointed out many other irregularities in the indictment.

The case attracted wide attention on account of the fact that Patrick Flanagan, whose name was endorsed as a prosecutor of the charge, is a former judge of the Municipal Court.

Lucas Says "I Am Not A Bomber"

Chicago Defender 2/25/22

J. Gray Lucas, nationally known attorney and musician, did not help to bomb homes of the people of his Race in Chicago. He is not a Race traitor.

S. A. Bruseaux

Before Sheridan A. Bruseaux, principal of the Keystone National Detective Agency, and members of the citizens' committee in the Appomattox Club, Sunday afternoon, the gray-haired lawyer denied in hot terms "ugly rumors" which he declared had been circulated about him.

When his opportunity came, Attorney Lucas took the floor and defiantly demanded that anyone who knew that he had any knowledge whatever concerning him and the Hyde Park-Kenwood Association present their matter as they saw fit. He declared that he had no knowledge of any bombing, but when he addressed a meeting two years ago his speech was misquoted by the Chicago Tribune, which later corrected it.

Startling facts were brought out at the meeting by Mr. Bruseaux. He suggested that the friendly relationship that existed between Finley Bell, who at one time was affiliated with the Hyde Park-Kenwood Association, and the citizens' committee should be discontinued. Why should money be paid to any individual who admitted that he was a party to acts of criminal offenses against the Race? This was not necessary as long as the state's attorney's office was in force. Bruseaux further declared that we should have the state's attorney subpoena any individual who might have knowledge of bombing before the grand jury. If the public felt it could not trust the investigation in the hands of the proper authorities, then, as citizens, it should be demanded that the state's attorney appoint a special representative to present what matter they had before the grand jury.

"Inasmuch as we are citizens, taxpayers and voters with a special assessment tax levied against us, we should not pay any money for any information as long as Bell himself admits that he was secretary of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Association."

Mr. Bruseaux declared. "It is the duty of the state's attorney's office to summon every individual of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Association before the grand jury without cost to us."

In answer to the detective's remarks it was explained by other members of the committee present that the matters which he had mentioned had been considered by the legal committee, of which H. M. Porter is chairman. It was explained that this committee had directed the work in the most judicious manner possible.

"I'm Not A Bomber"-J. Gray Lucas

Chicago Hrld

At a meeting of the civic committee of the Appomatox Club, Sunday afternoon, Attorney J. Gray Lucas took the floor and declared that he had been unjustly charged with being implicated in recent South Side bombings.

Attorney Lucas declared that the suspicion against him was on account of a speech he once made before the Hyde Park Property Owners' Association, which was misquoted by a daily paper. The mistake was corrected on the following day, he said.

He said he was willing to hand in his resignation from the club if any member could produce any evidence to show that he was in any way in sympathy with the bombing.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BOMBING BUSINESS

Chicago Daily Tribune 3/16/22

The bombing of the home of Mr. Charles Agnew, which shook several of the finest houses and apartments in the city, was a logical development. Unless a new attitude is taken by the police, the courts, and the public in such matters, this outrage will be followed by others and by loss of life.

Many months ago THE TRIBUNE pointed out the apparent indifference of the public and the authorities to bombing cases. Dozens of cases were cited where the interest of the police and the public had died away almost as quickly as the dust and smoke of the explosion. It is quite natural, amid such indifference, that the bombing business should thrive.

It first became popular as a method of extortion. Criminals used threats to bomb to extort money from business men and householders, and occasionally carried their threats into effect. Then the field was broadened. Bombs were used as an instrument of unscrupulous labor leaders. Open shop laundries, flats with nonunion janitors, movie houses which defied orders were damaged and annoyed. The system was carried into politics. Meetings were broken up with tragic results. It was carried into racial animosities. Homes and business places of colored citizens and of white men who rented or sold to colored persons were dynamited again and again.

So far as we recall at the moment, there has never been an arrest or conviction of a single one of these miscellaneous bombers. With such evidence of safety, this branch of criminal trade has naturally expanded. It will continue to expand as long as the perpetrators are unpunished.

We need a little detective work. When a flat with a nonunion janitor is bombed, the police have a very good idea where to look for the bomber. When a movie in trouble with picture operators is bombed, the police have a very good idea of the group responsible. If a west side merchant is bombed after receiving threatening letters, the police have a good general idea of where to seek the ones responsible. There is no more reason why these crimes should remain unsolvable than why a murder or a robbery should remain so. In the Agnew case no motive is evident, and there will be others without evident motive. But if the perpetrators of those outrages where a motive is apparent are punished, the extension of the crimes to others, cases more difficult of solution, will be reduced. We need to send a few bomb throwers to jail for fifteen or twenty years.

Segregation — 1922. KANSAS.

BOMB PLOT SEEN IN FATAL BLAST.

5/8/22
Kansas City Sun

One of the most malicous as well as fatal bomb outrages ever perpetrated in Kansas City was that on last Monday morning at 1:30 when a business block and rooming house at Independence Avenue and Harrison Street was completely destroyed by two bomb explosions, one immediately following the other. The building was completely recked not one brick being left one the other and how any of the inmates escaped instand death is absolutely miraculous. As it was there were three killed, Mrs. Hazel Crockett and Mrs. Mollie Kinkaid wife of the proprietor of the rooming house and a third victim, Wesley Brown, 40 years old, was found Tuesday in the ruins of the demolished apartment at 924 Independence avenue.

A group of Negro Masons, members of St. John lodge No. 9 of Kansas City, Kas., of which Brown was a member, conducted the search. Tuesday after obtaining special permission from Charles O. Edwards, deputy coroner, while the following were injured all Colored: John Hughes, Berniece Miller, Louis Chandler, Seldina Rose, Wm. Conn and Henry Kinkaid.

Windows were broken in all the housese and shops in the immediate vicinity and the explosion was heard al over the city. A white woman, Mrs. Jenny Nudleman who was the proprietor of a second hand store on the first floor of the building had $3,500 tied up in an old petticoat which she thought had been destroyed but when she explained her loss to the firemen and they dug down into the ruins they found the package entact all in $100 bills. The police and fire department are investigating the cause of the disaster and hope to make a report soon.

Segregation – 1922

Maryland

HISTERIA YIELDS TO COMMON SENSE

Baltimore Herald Md. 3/13/22

The final settlement of the contention over the offer of a Negro congregation to purchase the Harlem Avenue Church, by the sale of the church to the Seventh Day Adventist Church, closes a nasty, ugly, nauseating, disgraceful chapter in the life of some so-called Christians of Baltimore.

The real Christians who had a voice in disposing of the church property permitted their Christianity and their common sense to control and the church property was disposed of to those who wanted to buy it. There was not, and ought not to have been, any sentiment actuating those who wanted to sell their church property in order to use the proceeds of the sale in improving property already bought and to which plans had already been made for removal. They wanted to sell the Harlem Avenue property. No white congregation or individual wanted to buy for the price offered.

The Third Adventist Church wanted the property, not because it is a white church in a semi-white neighborhood, but because it is located convenient to the homes of that church's members and is adjoining areas largely composed of Negroes from among whom its membership may be enlarged. It suited their needs and was regarded as cheap for the uses of the church as compared to the purchase of a site and the erection of a new church building.

It was a plain business matter, stripped of every other consideration, and it was believed that a Christian body of Negroes had the right to a place of worship if they had the money to pay for it and if even white Christians had such a place for sale.

The gratuitous thrusting into a purely business transaction of themselves and their prejudices by outsiders, and raising the race issue is abominable and reprehensible in the extreme and a reflection on the better thinking white people of Baltimore.

The outcome is not a victory for the Third Adventist Church nor for the Negro, but is a triumph for Christianity and common sense.

ALLEGED JEWS STONE HARRY T. PRATT'S HOME

Baltimore Afro American 3/10/22

Bricks and Bottles of Ink Hurled Through Four Windows of Sanford Place Dwelling

HAD JUST MARRIED

School Principal and Bride Of Three Days Were Asleep In Back Room

A crowd of men, said by neighbors, to have consisted mostly of Jews, stoned the two-story residence of Harry T. Pratt, 527 Sanford Place near Pennsylvania avenue at 1:30 a. m., Tuesday. The Pratts are the only colored family in the block.

Mr. Pratt bought the house last week from the former owners, who moved out, and moved into it with his bride Saturday night. The new Mrs. Pratt was Mrs. M. Kennedy, of New York. Mr. Pratt, who is principal of the Benjamin Banneker School on Federal street near Greenmount avenue, and one of the owners of Pratt Laundry, told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN that he and his family were asleep in the second floor back room sometime after midnight when they were awakened by the smashing of glass.

Investigation showed that a crowd of white hoodlums, believed to be some eight or ten in number, had hurled half bricks through every window in the house except two. The bombardment lasted about five minutes. Bottles of ink also were thrown. One bottle of black ink was picked up in the front room downstairs broken. A bottle of red ink smashed, spattering the parlor curtains and shutter. A number of bricks were found on the pavement, but one which passed clear through the front room broke a jardinere in the hallway. A hole said to have been made by a bullet was noted in the second story front window of Max Kessler, white, 529 Sanford Place. No marks of bullets could be found within the Pratt home.

Neighbors say that the attackers were Jews, and that the assault was planned two doors from the Pratts. Mr. Pratt, who has been promised police protection, was not at all unnerved by the incident, expects no further trouble.

Mrs. Pratt, whom her husband referred to as a "brave little woman," seemed annoyed by the inconvenience, but informed the Afro man that the reports in the daily papers were "greatly exaggerated." Mr. Pratt thinks he can identify two white boys of the neighborhood who were about to throw stones and firecrackers in his door Sunday, but who ran away when he opened the door. Carpenters were engaged in boarding up all front windows Wednesday.

INSIST ON SEGREGATION.

Baltimore Whites Resent Invasion of Negro Neighborhood

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 3/8/22

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Harry T. Pratt, negro principal of a negro public school, moved his family into a house on Sanford place in a "solid white" block last Saturday night.

Today the front of the house he is a wreck. Every window is shattered; front door barely hanging upon its hinges and red and blue ink spattered over marble steps and window blinds—all the result of white residents of the neighborhood storming the house with bricks and pistols early today in resentment of the negro's "invasion."

ROWDY WHITES PUT HOUSE IN MOURNING

Afro American Baltimore Md. 3/11/22

Black Paint Smeared On Carrollton Ave. House Recently Occupied by The Rawlings

Rowdy whites in the neighborhood of Lafayette Square have desisted from bombarding the dwelling at 904 N. Carrollton avenue, just North of Lafayette avenue, for the past week.

Mr. James Carriger and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. James Rawlings moved into the house nearly a month ago.

They were startled one night when bricks were thrown through the parlor windows and black paint put on the marble trimmings and woodwork. Police were stationed around the house for several nights thereafter, but no one was caught. A brick was thrown through the second-story back window one night while a policeman was standing on the front.

The black paint has been cleaned from the marble, but the grease spots therein still show. The house is owned by Harry O. Wilson, the banker.

Colored families occupy the 1,000 and 1,100 blocks of the street and live in many homes on Mosher street. The dwelling at 909 Carrollton avenue is only a few steps from Lafayette Square.

Harry T. Pratt's Home Boarded Up

Baltimore Md. Afro-American

Following the attack of alleged Jews of the neighborhood upon the home of Harry T. Pratt, 527 Sanford Place, in which the windows were smashed by bricks and bottles of black and red ink hurled thru the openings, Mr. Pratt had a carpenter board up the windows and doors as shown above.

Last week Mr. Pratt was sent a note signed Ku Klux Klan, saying, "Move, Nigger, last warning." A similar note was sent to Captain Lastner of the Northwestern Police Station. No importance is attached to the notes by the police who are giving Mr. Pratt full protection.

Mr. Pratt has paid no attention to the warning and signifies his intention of remaining in his home indefinitely.

BALTIMORE MD. EVE. SUN
APRIL 24, 1922

House Negro Bought Is Attacked By Mob

Block Where It Is Located Is Composed Entirely Of White People.

Angered, it was said, because the house at 1619 Baker street had been sold to a negro, a number of white men, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, surrounded the building, broke all the windows in the front part of the house with bricks and then painted the white marble steps with a heavy coat of green paint.

The building, it is said, was owned by Mrs. Patrick McEnaney, whose husband died several weeks ago. Persons living in the block, which is composed entirely of white persons, told the police that Mrs. McEnaney has been trying since the death of her husband to sell the house to white persons.

While the police of the Northwestern district have been investigating the attack on the house they have not been able to learn the identity of any of the men participating in it. Neither have they been able to locate the negro nor learn his first name. He moved part of his furniture into the house. The furniture is still in the building, but people living near the building say they have not seen the negro there since Saturday afternoon.

GAITHER SENDS MEN TO GUARD WRECKED HOME

Afro-American
12-22-22
Baltimore, Md.

Commissioner Says Oak Street Residents Will Be Given Protection

WINDOWS ARE SHATTERED

White Mob in Darkness Attacked Colored Family Just Moved In

Because real estate agents rented the house at 2217 Oak street, a block heretofore occupied by whites to colored people, a mob said to have numbered 25 or 30 white men and women bombarded the front of the building with bricks and stones, completely demolishing every front window in the three-story building Monday night.

Following a riot call sent into the Northern Police Station, eight white men said to have taken part in the riot were arrested.

Three families consisting of ten men and women were barricaded in the house at the time of the bombardment and narrowly escaped being burned when a brick thrown through one of the windows struck an oil lamp, setting the place on fire. Quick work prevented a more tragic outcome.

Last Saturday, after applying to I. Mechanick, 20 E. Lexington St., white, real estate dealer, for a house, three families but a few weeks residents in Baltimore, were rented this house on Oak street. They moved in the same day and it was not until bricks and stones began to rain into the place that they were aware that their lives were endangered by the hoodlums. Most of the occupants retreated to the rear of the house until the police arrived.

Upon the appearance of the officers the mob dispersed. Eight men, most of whom lived in the vicinity and thought to have taken part in the disturbance were arrested. At the Northern Police Station Tuesday morning they were dismissed by Magistrate-at-large Lambkin. George Maddox, whom one of the white men accused of having in his hand a hatchet during the disturbance, was fined $5 and costs by the Magistrate.

Noble Williams, one of the men in the house at the time, stated to a reporter of THE AFRO that none of the men had any weapon at the time; he could not understand how Maddox could be fined for having a small hatchet in his hand when all of the men who demolished the place went free.

Those in the house at the time of the trouble were Noble Williams, George Maddox, Robert Easley, Ernest Easley, David Parker, R. L. Douglass, Ernest Mickey, Mrs. Etta Easley, Mrs. Andrew Mae Douglass, and Mrs. Edna Easley. When asked by a reporter for this paper whether they would remain in the house longer, Mrs. Easley stated that although they feared they would not be given protection, their present plans were to remain.

Magistrate Lambkin advised them to find other living quarters in view of the trouble they were having, but Commissioner Gaither stated that they would get proper police protection. Mechanick stated this house and three others in the same block which he controls would be rented to anyone, colored or white, that paid for them. He urged the occupants to remain there, stating that it would only encourage hoodlumism and lawlessness to leave.

The eight white men arrested and acquitted in the Northern Police Station by Magistrate Lambkin on Tuesday morning were: Ford P. Wildis, 24 years old, 2226 Oak street; Peter F. Kelly, 21 years old, 453 W. 24th street; James A. Boyle, 17 years old, 426 W. 23rd street; Elmer E. Mackard, 23 years old, 416 W. 23rd street; Howard Hules, 16 years old, 440 W. 23rd street; Raymond Callery, 18 years old, 407 W. 23rd street

Segregation—1922

Michigan

MICHIGAN BANS NEGRO.

Commercial Appeal
12-10-22

Muskegon Establishes Line Segregating Whites and Blacks.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Dec. 9.—There is a Jim Crow line in Muskegon tonight, and the city is believed to be the farthest north where whites and blacks are not allowed to mingle. The line is tightly drawn about the negro district, and after sundown not a white person may step across it without danger of arrest, according to a police warning.

Bootlegging, holdups and stabbings in the dark and maintenance of houses of vice have been charged against the district by the Muskegon police, and in most every case they say whites have been at the bottom of the trouble. Hence the Jim Crow line.

Segregation—1922. Missouri.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
MAY 10 1922

A BOMB ON NEGRO'S PORCH.

Explosion Early Today on East 21st Street Wrecks Windows.

A bomb was exploded on the front porch of the home of Harvey N. Williams, negro, 2216 East Twenty-first street, about 1 o'clock this morning. The explosion tore a hole in the roof and one in the floor of the porch and shattered front windows. A motor car was seen to stop in front of the house and then move away a few minutes before the explosion.

Williams bought and moved into the house about a month ago. He said a delegation of white persons called at his place a few days later and warned him to move. Williams is the only negro living in that block. He said today he would not move.

WOULD HINDER NEGROES FROM BUYING PROPERTY

Judge Davis has granted a restraining order to prevent Patrick J. Clawsey (white) from selling his home to Elmer Carter, colored on the grounds that Clawsey violated an agreement with his neighbors some time ago, not to sell real estate property to Negroes.

Owners Contention

Clawsey defended his action by saying that Negroes resided within a few blocks of his home now. Sumner High School is located across the street and the orphans' home being constructed nearby.

Signers of Petition

The injunction was filed by the Trares Reality and Investment Company, W. A. Davis, Lena Wiekart, J. H. Enright and his wife, Johanna; G. H. May and his wife, Alice; C. Neviling and his wife, Clara; G. Harrigan and his wife, Anna; F. W. Heuermann and his wife, Elizabeth A. P. Schulte, P. J. Dunne, H. Deiber and his wife, Frieda; J. H. Sparks, H. W. Neumann and his wife, Elvina; Magdalena Vogel, J. Corcoran and his wife, Nellie; Mary Hail, Mary Overbeck, William Jones and his wife, Catherine; Charles Gerlack and his wife, Alvina, and Patrick Cassidy and his wife Mary.

The colored people are making a memorandum of the names of the signers of the petition who would through prejudice hinder the progress of the race.

FIGHT [illegible] PERTY TRANSFER

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11.—Property owners in the 4200 block on Kennerly avenue have filed suit seeking to cancel a deed by which the premises at 4257 Kennerly were sold to Elmer J. Carter and his wife. They refer to an aged restriction which prohibits Race men from holding property in the district and claim that the restriction was held valid by the Missouri Supreme Court. The case will be tried in the Circuit Court before Judge Davis August 7.

Segregation – 1922

New York

FEAR NEGRO INFLUX IN RICHMOND HILL

BROOKLYN STAND'D UNION
FEBRUARY 9, 1922

Owners of Home in Exclusive Block Offer to Sell to Colored People.

NEIGHBORS ARE PERTURBED.

Ingrates, Says Oscar Maurer, Who Would Leave Them.

Residents of Richmond Hill South are perturbed to-day over the possibility of an influx of negroes. The cause of their agitation lay in the appearance at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Maurer, of 10404 113th street, of a sign reading, "For sale—no objection to negroes."

When inquiry was made regarding the matter, Mr. Maurer said the sign was put out by his wife. As far as could be determined there has been continuous friction between the Maurers and their neighbors. In explaining his view of the matter, Mr. Maurer said his neighbors had been mean in many respects, making no return of the kindness which, he says, he has shown them. The Maurers were among the first residents of the block, which consists of a row of attractive houses.

Mrs. Maurer is the defendant in a court action brought against her by Mrs. Catherine Duckler, of 10468 113th street, Richmond Hill, who charges her with disorderly conduct. She made no appearance in Jamaica court when the case was called yesterday. Appearing for his wife, Mr. Maurer characterized the charge as absurd and without foundation. Mrs. Duckler bases her charge on alleged abuse by Mrs. Maurer.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney William F. Ryan is counsel for Mrs. Duckler. Joseph Picard is acting in a similar capacity for Mrs. Maurer. The case was adjourned for hearing next week.

'Jim Crow' Asso. Slips One Over

4/27/22
Chicago Defender

New York, April 21—Landlords in this city are now being given jail sentences and heavy fines for renting their apartments to members of the Race, if said apartments have heretofore been occupied by whites. This is the impression gathered from the sentence imposed upon one Charles Klein (white), landlord of an apartment house at 164 St. Nicholas avenue, who, it is alleged, tried to colonize Race tenants to drive out the whites and, failing in that, attempted to freeze them out.

In Special Sessions Klein was given 30 days and fined $500, the heaviest sentence yet imposed in this city for such an offense.

Harry Goodstein, president of the West Harlem Property Owners' association, wrote a letter to the justices of the court, in which he related how Klein had promoted a "Colored invasion" of that district, "heretofore a fine, quiet, residential section occupied for many years by white families."

This letter further stated that Klein had rented out his apartments to "Colored people," as one-room furnished lodgings, until the health department stepped in and put a stop to it.

One of the justices denounced Klein in scathing terms, calling his actions "malicious," and expressed the opinion that he was deserving of no mercy at the hands of the court. It was said that an example should be made of him by the imposition of a most severe penalty, to deter others who may think as he did, from doing the same thing.

With all this evidence before it, the court could not do otherwise than inflict the maximum penalty upon this man, who defied race prejudice to the extent of leasing his apartments to those of a different racial identity.

The court directed that Klein, in the event of his default or inability to pay the $500 fine, should be forced to serve an additional 30 days in jail.

Garbage Odors Harmful; He'd Sell to Colored

New York News
7-29-22

D. C. Marsteller, a proofreader on the New York Herald, is advertising his home at No. 310 West End Avenue, Avon, N. J., for sale to Negroes only. The advertisement was inserted in a newspaper by Mrs. Marsteller.

She said that her husband recently complaintd to the commissioners of Avon that he was greatly annoyed by odors from an incinerator used at the boarding house of Mrs. Jane Baxter, which is at West End and Garfield Streets, two doors from the Marsteller home. He complained that his throat was affected, and explained that easy use of his voice was necessary to the proper performance of his duties for the Herald. The commissioners took no action because they said no complaints had been received against the incinerator.

Marsteller then decided to try to sell the house to colored people, according to his wife.

"As long as the commissioners won't do anything in the matter, we'll show what we're going to do," she said. "Let them have colored people here and see how they like that. I understand the whole community is going to take action against the incinerator."

AN INSULT.

Some of the New York papers last week announced that D C. Marsteller, an employee of the New York "Herald," was advertising his home on West End avenue, Avon-by-the-Sea, for sale "to Negroes only." New York Age 7-29-22

It seems that Mr. Marsteller and his wife had a controversy with a neighbor who keeps a boarding house two doors from the Marsteller home. Mr. Marsteller complained that odors arising from an incenerator used by the boarding house were not only unpleasant but affected the throat. He made a complaint to the Commissioners but that body took no action. It was then that Mr. Marsteller announced that he would sell his house to Negroes

Announcements of this kind have occasionally been made for a number of years back. There was a time when colored people did not seem to gather the full import of such an announcement. We believe that there have been cases where colored people have stepped in and bought or occupied such properties We hope and believe that they now see and realize such announcements as the one made by Mr. Marteller constitute the most insolent sort of an insult.

Mr. Marsteller and those like him ought to be made to know that that is the way in which colored people regard such announcements.

Invites Negro Tenants When Whites Balk at Rent Rise

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
OCTOBER 10, 1922

FLATBUSH AV, 522—Near Prospect Park station; 6 rooms, steam heat; all improvements; for colored tenants. 6-7

The above advertisement, which has appeared in The Eagle for the past three days, has precipitated great excitement in the block of apartments which extend north on Flatbush ave. from Lincoln rd. Tenants in No. 522, as well as in 524 and 520, declare that the determination to rent to colored tenants is due to spite on the part of the owner, Joseph Kaplan, of 13 Lakeland pl., Brighton Beach, whose demand for more rent is under consideration by the courts.

Kaplan purchased the eight family apartment house four months ago, and immediately raised all the rents. The tenants, all of whom felt they had been raised the limit already, refused to pay.

"When Mr. Kaplan found we were determined not to pay any more rent he was furious," said Mrs. K. Bridges, one of the tenants on the first floor, who has lived in the house for seven years.

"All right, I'll put in colored tenants," she says Kaplan announced, when one of the tenants on the top floor moved out last week. And immediately afterwards he put an advertisement in The Eagle that the apartment was for rent to colored tenants. He is asking $65 for it.

"When I moved in here I paid $26 a month, and now I'm paying $47. He is asking me $55, and I see no reason why I should pay it. I had to paint and paper the place myself. The only improvements I have had since I came are the addition of electric lights.

"I believe the owner of other houses should know what Kaplan is doing."

J. J. Patten, another tenant, agreed that it was "spite work" which actuated Kaplan.

"It's nothing but a bluff on Kaplan's part," said Mrs. A. Palmer, tenant on the top floor, who is threatened with negroes on the same floor if Kaplan's plan succeeds. "He only intends to bring in the colored people as a bluff, and when we move out try to get higher rents."

Mr. and Mrs. Patten, Mrs. Honora Kelly, Mr. Palmer, Michael Rogan and Mrs. Henry A. Riebsehl represented the nine families in the house that are refusing to pay the rent increase in the 6th District Municipal Court yesterday morning, but the case was not called.

Mrs. L. Dober, who has owned the eight family apartment at 524 Flatbush ave. for the past 15 years, said she thought Kaplan must "be crazy" to want to bring colored tenants into a neighborhood hitherto exclusively white.

Would Rent to "Wild Indians."

"I wish I could rent that vacant apartment to wild Indians, savages or somebody that would make it hot for the present tenants," said Kaplan, indignantly, today.

"When I bought the house a few months ago the present tenants told me that if I put in electric lights and made other improvements they'd pay more rent after Oct. 1. I didn't get a written contract, and now they won't pay a cent more than before.

"Think of it—six rooms and bath, electric lights, steam heat, continuous hot water all the year around, right in a fine neighborhood, two blocks from the subway, for $24 a month," and Mr. Kaplan fairly choked with emotion.

"Is there any law I can't put in colored people or wild Indians or cannibals, I ask you? I told everybody I'd rented to Indians, but as a matter of fact I've canceled the advertisement in The Eagle and have decided to take white tenants."

Negroes Fight Restriction.

Restrictions as to race and color formed the basis of an interesting decision handed down recently by the Supreme Court of Michigan in connection with a suit over certain property sold by developers.

The Michigan tract was offered for sale subject to these restrictions: "No building shall be built within 20 feet of the front line of the lots. Said land shall not be occupied by a colored person, nor for the purpose of doing a liquor business thereon."

The suit resulted from a subsequent sale of a lot to a negro. The purchaser of an adjoining lot obtained an injunction to prevent the negro from occupying the lot he had purchased, but the latter fought the injunction on the ground that the restriction was a violation of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Declaring the restriction free from objection, the Supreme Court sustained the injunction.

Counsel for the colored owner argued that "such a restriction, if upheld, would place the negro and other sects in the same category with slaughter houses, livery stables, tanneries, garages, &c., and brand them as nuisances and undesirables in neighborhoods." He concluded by asking: "Will there always exist in this country conditions whereby judicial decision will brand 10,000,000 people as it affects the negro, 3,000,000 as it affects the Jew and about 30,000,000 as it affects the foreigner and equally as many as it affects the Catholic, thus placing all these classes in the list of undesirables?"

To this the court answered: "Suppose the situation were reversed and some negro had a tract of land, platted it and stated in the recorded plat that no lot should be occupied by a Caucasian and that the deeds which were afterward executed contained a like restriction, would any one think that dire results to the white race would follow the enforcement of the restrictions?"

new york age - 10/28/22

PREMIUM ON COLOR.

That a premium has been placed on color as it applied to the matter of renting apartments in New York City has long been recognized by both parties to the contract. Most real estate owners and their agents, regardless of their own race or color, expect to receive higher rents from colored tenants than from whites, especially in Harlem. A striking example of the higher premium exacted of colored tenants was cited on a recent change of occupants in certain apartments. Where the white tenants had paid fifty dollars monthly rents, their successors were charged eighty-five dollars. Where the rent had been sixty-five dollars to the white tenants, the colored ones paid one hundred and forty-five dollars.

Despite these extortionate rentals demanded, these apartments were readily rented to waiting tenants, who by subrenting every available corner manage to scrape together the monthly sum needed to ensure their possession. If the question is asked why these people continue to pay such enormous rents, the answers that no apartments are being built, or ever have been built in New York for that matter, to fill the special needs of the colored tenants. This class of the population is therefore forced to await the turning over for occupancy of old tenements relinquished by the whites for some reason or other. Owing to the congested housing conditions due to the war, this departure of the white tenants is sometimes unwilling, being forced by the owners or agents, in order to collect the premium on color.

The only remedy for this condition is to be seen in the erection of apartments specially designed to meet the needs of colored tenants. But the high cost of building and the scarcity of housing for people able to pay but moderate rents seems to put that out of the question for the present. Despite the number of new buildings planned for the various boroughs during the past two years, but little has been accomplished in the addition of low priced houses or apartments. Most of the new buildings erected in Manhattan for residential purposes have been high class apartment houses, with rents runnnig over one hundred dollars a month. A number of former rent-payers have bought low-priced one and two family houses in the outlying boroughs, which has slightly relieved the congestion in the central part of the city.

The building field that stands most in need of relief is tenement houses. According to a sound authority on city housing conditions, fully half the population of Greater New York should pay less than $50 a month rent. The amount paid by any family for rent should not exceed 25 per cent. of the family income. On that basis there are more than a million people who should not pay more than $25 a month rent. There has been little if any building for this large group, which includes a considerable number of colored tenants.

Another thing that helps to put a premium on rents in the Harlem territory is the disinclination of many of the people to seek housing outside of those limits. Not all landlords are profiteers nor do all real estate agents put a premium on color. If some of the resident of Harlem would seek housing quarter in the older sections of Manhattan or in the outlying boroughs, relief would be found from the high rents now paid and conditions made easier for these who remain in the congested district.

Another Segregation Move By White Property Owners

new York Age 12/23/22

Want To Establish West 129th St. as Dead Line, With Colored District Above, Whites Below--- Sarco Co. Has House in 119th Street

White owners of property in Harlem are trying again, through the power of the West Harlem Property Owners' Association, to create new lines of division for the segregating of racial groups so far as location of homes is concerned. While no definite action is reported to have been taken, it is estimated that suggestions have been made that owners of property in the district below 127th street who wish to sell gve first opportunity solely to white purchasers.

According to the publishtd reports, the movement is being glossed over as far as possible, the real intent being hidden under a statement to the effect that "while there is no appeal to race prejudice, the general sense . . . was that people of both races be urged to make their homes among those of their own race."

In conversation with a prominent white realty agent, The Age was told that some of the Negro real estate operators in Harlem were inclined to cooperate with the white organization in bringing about an agreement of this nature. The proposition was promptly repudiated by The Age, however, the white broker being told that so far as this paper is concerned, it will not be a party to any movement that seeks to limit race group residential districts along any line save one that is purely economic.

Citizens who are able to finance a living proposition in a certain residential district, said The Age, should not be barred because of race or color but all groups should be considered from the same point of view.

Meeting Called.

In connection, attention has been called to a meeting recently held at the Renaissance Theatre, to consider the matter of property owned by the Sarco Realty Co., located in West 119th street at St. Nicholas avenue, and occupied by colored tenants. William Roach, president of the Sarco Co., called the meeting, which was attended by tenants of the property in question together with representatives of the Investors' Home Building Association, of which J. A. Davis is manager.

A statement sent out, signed by J. A. Davis, alleges that Mr. Roach advises that tenants be given a "certain time to vacate with a satisfactory amount of money to cover their moving expenses," stating that he "would make efforts through the Harlem Property Owners' Association to secure suitable quarters to house them in the colored section of Harlem," offering as reason for this action, that "it seems the Property Owners' Association is the acting spirit in the matter," and that "everybody had to bow and concede their will."

Not Popular With Tenants.

It is not probable that this suggested solution will be popular with the tenants, and it is reported that they have already been holding meetings at which the concensus of opinion seemed to be a disinclination to permit themselves to be subjected to the will of the white property owners who who have consistently, though fruitlessly, fought every effort made by colored tenants and home seekers to secure decent living quarters in districts hitherto occupied solely by whites.

It is pointed out that this group of men attempted to limit colored residents to the east side of Seventh avenue in streets above West 135th, and when this attempt failed, they switched their efforts to the sections south of West 133rd street, west of Lenox avenue.

The alleged position of President Roach of the Sarco Co., attributed to him by Mr. Davis of the Investors' Home Building Association, has aroused some critical comment, as heretofore it has been believed that the Sarco Co., would not recede from any advanced position attained in the effort to solve the housing problem in Harlem as it relates to Negro tenants.

New York.

Segregation—1926.

11-28-27

Washington, D. C., Nov. 24.—The crack of the old southern slave driver's whip again re-echoed through the air of the nation's capital last week when John J. Buckley (white) filed suit in the district supreme court against Mrs. Irene Hand Corrigan, (white) 1727 S street Northwest, to prevent her from consummating the safe of the above premises to Mrs. Helen Curtis.

Mrs. Curtis

Mr. Buckley claims that Mrs. Curtis "is a Negress and a person of the Negro race and blood and is the wife of one Dr. Arthur L. Curtis, also Colored," and that by an agreement of a previous date, to which Mrs. Corrigan was a party, such a sale was rendered invalid.

Deal Made in September

In talking to the Defender representative, Mrs. Curtis stated that as far back as last September, a white real estate agent showed her the above premises, at which time she met Mrs. Corrigan. Soon, thereafter, a contract was signed and the same filed. During the interim of the title searching Mrs. Curtis says that Mrs. Corrigan informed her that it would not be possible to go through with the deal because of the agreement limiting a sale to Race members in the vicinity in question to a 20-year period.

Mrs. Curtis, however, stood her ground and when the title had been finished her legal representatives, James A. Cobb and Emory B. Smith, came forward to close the deal.

According to the purchaser, Mrs. Corrigan, who is alleged to have held, when first pressed by her white neighbors, that she did not know that Mrs. Curtis was a Race woman seems to have done a right about face and to have informed her objecting neighbors that she, Mrs. Corrigan, intended to go through with the sale. Then it was that injunction proceedings were instituted.

Segregation Unlawful

The block in question, despite the now notorious agreement, has already two Race owners and residents in the persons of Dr. Norman Harris and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. Besides, legal authorities hereabouts scoff at the possibility of such an agreement holding. Many taking the position that this issue was settled in the U. S. supreme court when Moorfield Story argued for the N. A. A. C. P. on Race rights in real estate matters.

The block in question prior to the present has been made up almost wholly of Washington's white business men, among whom are Allan Walker, big realty broker, and James S. Easby Smith, a prominent attorney.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis, who have just returned from a European tour, are well known throughout the East and Middle West. They intend to push the case to its legal limit, if such becomes necessary.

Segregation — 1922.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI O TIMES STAR
SEPTEMBER 6, 1922

PAY REDUCED

To prevent a negro settlement from being developed at Marsh and Beech avenues, Norwood, the Norwood City Council Tuesday night decided to purchase the property for park purposes. It has a frontage of 290 feet on Marsh avenue and 145 on Beech. At the request of Service Director Bush Parker his salary was reduced from $3,000 to $2,400 because he did not favor a subordinate official receiving higher pay than the mayor. The Council also decided to enter a contract whereby Norwood prisoners may be kept in the county jail for 69 cents a day—10 cents less than formerly.

COLUMBUS RISES TO WAR ON OGRE OF SEGREGATION

Follows Springfield in Fight to Stay Sinister Trend in School System

Chicago Defender
1/30/22

By A. L. FOSTER

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Following in the wake of the successful fight being waged by citizens of Springfield against the establishment of a Jim Crow school, residents of this city have gone to the bat again, encouraged, to check further attempts at discrimination in this city.

At the outbreak of the fight in Springfield the failure of proponents of mixed schools in several cities of the state was pointed out as an indication that Springfield would be unsuccessful. Instead, however, the stand in that city has been so strong that this entire section of the state has taken on new spirit and battles once thought lost will probably be fought over again. Segregation seems doomed if the folks in Springfield can prevail.

Indirect Methods

Like all attempts at the starting of Jim Crow schools, the method used in this city was indirect.

Columbus already has one separate school and its citizens are determined that under no circumstances will other separate schools be tolerated.

The Champion school, which is for Race pupils only, was established in 1909. Prior to that time Race teachers were allowed to teach in schools throughout the city. In many instances there were more white than Race children being taught by a Race teacher, but perfect harmony and satisfaction were had.

The school board arbitrarily redistricted the Champion avenue school district in such a manner that all Race pupils were forced to attend the Champion avenue school, while white children were sent to other schools. The manner in which this particular section is districted is a huge joke. The line is so zigzagged that it is almost impossible to follow it and it is said that in one instance it goes to a certain house and then jumps across the street to include one Race student and at the same time miss one white student. Race citizens fought the school at that time and carried it to the courts, but to no avail. They are profiting by that fight and are preparing themselves to fight to the last before they submit to the establishment of a Jim Crow junior high school.

What Is Planned

The Pilgrim school was erected at a cost of $100,000 for a junior high school. This school is in the same district in which the Champion avenue school is located and the people contend that it is therefore unnecessary to establish work of the same grade in the Champion school, which was erected for elementary instruction only. It seems to be the plan of the school board to eventually force all Race pupils to be transferred from Pilgrim to Champion.

Repeated efforts have been made by the citizens committee which is fighting the school to get a hearing before the school board, but on each occasion the board has avoided a meeting.

Suit in Springfield

Suit to have all transfers or assignments of pupils to and from the Fulton school (Springfield's Jim Crow school) declared illegal and void and to enjoin the board of education from making or permitting any transfers or assignments of children from one school to another on the basis of race or color, was filed in the common pleas court there by Charles L. Johnson and James W. Leigh, as individuals, against the board of education of the city of Springfield.

The petitioners seek to have the court make a ruling compelling the board of education to put back in the Fulton school a number of white children who have been transferred from that school, with or without the consent of the board, so as to make the school a mixed school, instead of a Jim Crow school as at present.

The Fulton school, segregated, was opened Sept. 5. Out of a possible enrollment of nearly 300, it is claimed that it has now only 16 pupils. There are 11 teachers and a principal, the latter being imported from North Carolina. He has declared his intention to sit pretty on his job until the school is broken up.

Segregation — 1922.

Pennsylvania.

PAID ONE MILLION DOLLARS TO BE EVICTED

Christian Recorder
4-20-22

The Philadelphia papers came out a few days ago, telling about improvements to be made on Panama Street. This street is a little street between Spruce and Pine Streets, on which a large number of colored people have lived for the past fifty or sixty years. This street is to be improved, the colored people are to move, and white people are to be put in their places. One who delights in figures, remarked to the editor, that when he was born, some fifty years ago, colored people were living in these houses. He calculated that continuously for sixty years, sixty colored families have lived in these houses, and they have paid an average rent of $25 a month for all of these years, which would be more than $1,000,000 that they have paid. Now they are to be moved, and they cannot take even a brick along with them as a memento of the $1,000,000 that they have paid out. What has been done there has been done all over the United States.

In remarking about this, a lady said to the editor of the Christian Recorder, that she and her son had calculated that they had paid $11,000 for the little house in which they lived, which cost the owner originally about $1200. In other words they had paid for the house, if you count the interest in, ten times, and they did not own a brick. Another said that she had paid $9000 for her house, and had orders to move.

The editor boarded with a woman who is prominent in one of the largest churches in Philadelphia, and these people acknowledged that they had been living 38 years in the house in which they then lived, and paid an average rental of $18 a month for all of these years. They had paid over $8200 for this house, not including the interest. The house is on a small street, and was worth about $1800. What these people are doing in Philadelphia, is done all over the United States, but it is now time to make a change.

Segregation — 1922.

DALLAS NEGRO CHURCH BURNS

Houston Post

Houston Post Special.

DALLAS, Tex., May 27.—Police Commissioner Turley and Chief of Police Louis Brown Saturday took personal charge of the investigation into the burning of the negro Missionary Baptist church, which was destroyed by fire early Saturday morning.

Officers believe they have clear proof that the blaze was of incendiary origin. The church had been the center of a bitter racial controversy for many months, and was to have been dedicated Sunday. The structure is almost on the dividing line between the white and the negro settlements in North Dallas and the white residents had made a protest, saying that the negroes were encroaching on white territory. The dispute held up construction work for several weeks, but finally the negroes went ahead without waiting the decision of the city commissioners. The church was completed last Friday.

A five gallon empty coal oil can found near the ruins of the church today is the clue which officers believe will lead to an arrest within the next twenty-four hours.

FORT WORTH TEX TELEGRA
MAY 23, 1922

NEW MOVE TO BAR NEGROES STARTED

Blanket deed to all property on the Southwest Side being threatened by an invasion of negro citizens has been drawn and will be submitted to property owners for signatures. The deed specifies that no property may be sold at any time in the future to a negro or a Mexican.

This step is being taken by white residents of the section, who fear the City Commission will be unable to pass an ordinance preventing the sale of property in exclusive white communities to negroes.

At a second mass meeting of Seventh Ward property owners, held Monday night at the fire station in that district, it was decided to appoint one man in each affected block to obtain signatures of all other owners to the deed.

This deed will be made a part of the abstract of each piece of property, it is said, attorneys having offered their services free to do this work.

Justice of the Peace Emmett Moore was among the speakers at the meeting Monday night.

Unless the sale of property to negroes in the Seventh Ward is stopped immediately, protesting residents declare, it will be but a short time until the Seventh Ward school is completely surrounded by the race, and it will be impossible for white children to reach the school without passing through a negro settlement.

SEGREGATION TANGLE IN FORT WORTH UP TO CITY LAWYERS.

Dallas Express

Fort Worth, Texas, June 1.—Negro segregation in the Seventh Ward has been passed up to the legal department by the City Commission.

When a petition from the Seventh Warders asking for immediate bans on the further sale or rental of property in that particular section to Negroes was received Friday, discussion at the commission meeting by a committee developed the fact that the present Seventh District Public School soon will be completely surrounded by Negro settlements usless some restrictive action is taken. White pupils it was said, would be compelled to pass through Negro districts in order to reach the school building.

The petition was referred to the legal department with instructions to confer with lawyers representing the ward and determine what action can be taken.

The committee of property owners which called on the City Commission Friday was composed of H. C. Littig, F .L. Hulsey, I. L. Maserang, H. H. Webb, C. T. Burnett, D. O. Burch, H. Dunaway and F. M. Jones, and their attorneys.

One of the attorneys setting forth the contensions of the property owners, said they had no intention of encroaching on the rights of Negroes, but felt it was to the best interests of both races that they be separate.

Other speakers made it clear that this was not an effort to stop Negroes entering white neighborhoods in the Southeast section of the city alone, but whatever relief was granted these petitioners would benefit all other parts of the city.

In case attorneys for the city find they can legally pass an ordinance such as asked for by the petitioners, it is probable that one now is used as Houston, will be used as a model. It is said that the Houston ordinance is the only one which has withstood all attacks in the courts.

A second mass meeting of property owners of the Southeast Side has been called for 8 p. m. Monday night at the Seventh Ward fire station.

NEW MOVE TO BAR NEGROES STARTED.

Dallas Express

Fort Worth, Texas, June 15.—Blanket deed to all property on the Southwest Side being threatened by an invasion of Negro citizens has been drawn and will be submitted to property owners for signatures. The deed specifies that no property may be sold at any time in the future to a Negro or a Mexican.

This step is being taken by white residents of the section, who fear the City Commission will be unable to pass an ordinance preventing the sale of property in exclusive white communities to Negroes.

At a second mass meeting of 7th Ward property owners, held at the fire station in that district, it was decided to appoint one man in each affected block to obtain signatures of all other owners to the deed.

This deed will be made a part of the abstract of each piece of property, it is said, attorneys having offered their services free to do this work.

Justice of the Peace Emmett Moore was among the speakers at the meeting.

Unless the sale of the property to Negroes in the Seventh Ward is stopped immediately, protesting residents declare, it will be but a short time until the Seventh Ward school is completely surrounded by the race, and it will be impossible for white children to reach the school without passing through Negro settlement.

"Guilt Is Ours," Texas Whites Tell Our Race

Chicago Defender 8-12-22

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 11.—The Lions club, supposedly a first-class white club of this city, recently sent Brantley Harris, A. S. Fish and L. W. Garretson as representatives to appear before the city commissioners to argue for further segregation of our people on Galveston bathing beaches. The beaches are already segregated, therefore the effort now is to segregate further, to place our people six or seven squares away from the nearest spot frequented by whites. Allen Perkins appeared on behalf of our people and argued against any further action.

The Lions argued that since segregation was valid for transportation, education and social relations, it ought also to be valid for bathing. Mr. Perkins, however, seems to have the better of the argument for the board deferred action and Commissioner Norman declared that whenever both races were bathing together, he would vote in favor of such an ordinance as the one proposed but "not when conditions here didn't warrant such segregation."

SEGREGATION IS FOUGHT IN GALVESTON

Chicago Whip 8-5-22

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 5.—The Lions Club, supposedly a first-class white club in Galveston, Texas, recently sent Brantley Harris, A. S. Fish and L. W. Garretson as representatives to appear before the city commissioners to argue for further segregation of negroes on Galveston bathing beaches. The beaches are already segregated therefore, the effort now is to segregate further, to "shunt" race people six or seven squares away from the nearest places frequented by whites. Allen Perkins appeared on behalf of the colored people of Galveston and argued against any further action.

The Lions argued that since segregation was valid for transportation, education and social relations, it ought also to be valid for bathing. Mr. Perkins, however, seems to have the better of the argument for the board deferred action and Commissioner Norman declared that whenever whites and negroes were bathing together, he would vote in favor of such an ordinance as the one proposed but "not when conditions here didn't warrant such segregation."

Segregation—1922

Georgia

REAL ESTATE MEN DENOUNCE ZONING PLAN FOR ATLANTA

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Speakers Declare That Proposed System Would Work to Throttle the Growth of Atlanta.

3/10/22

COMMITTEE TO FIGHT ZONING IS APPOINTED

Members Plan to Canvass Members of Council and to Learn Where They Stand on Plan.

Branding the proposed zoning system as suggested by the city planning commission, as a plan that will throttle the growth of Atlanta, and attacking the constitutionality of the legislative act which authorizes city council to put such a scheme upon effect, a group of prominent real estate owners and dealers met Thursday at the city hall and resolved to actively and vigorously oppose the zoning ordinance when it is introduced in council.

William S. Ansley was named chairman of the anti-zoning organization, and was authorized to appoint a committee of a size to be determined later to interview members of council to ascertain their attitude toward the zoning plan.

Calls Plan Obnoxious.

In a spirited talk, M. L. Thrower, local real estate dealer, declared that the plan has so many features infringing on a property owner's personal liberty that it is obnoxious. He expressed the opinion that when a person receives a fee simple title to a piece of property he should have the right to improve it as he chooses, so long as the improvement is not a nuisance.

"The worst feature of the plan is that it isn't going to work," Mr. Thrower said. "Council will just waste a lot of money, as the public will not stand for the plan. The city would be set back at least 10 or 15 years if the plan were adopted. It is a farce on the face of it and should be knocked out."

Mr. Thrower said that a great many Atlantans had purchased property with the understanding that the air above it was free, and he scored the plan to limit the height of structures.

He quoted Charles J. Bowen, city building inspector, as saying that because of the complications of the zoning plan it would be necessary to give an application a week's study before it could be passed on intelligently.

Attorney Gordon Mitchell, another speaker, said the zoning plan appeared to be another burden on the real estate owners.

"We are paying enormous taxes and are getting the poorest government in the world," he said. "Certainly, we don't want any more masters than we already have."

Kontz Scores Plan.

E. C. Kontz, calling attention to the phrase of the planning commission act, which gives the commission power to classify the residents of different communities, declared he was surprised when the Georgia legislature "enacted such a damnable thing." He declared the provisions un-American.

Other speakers were P. E. Davidson, J. N. Leitner, Judge George Hillyer, Walter Mason and Chairman Ansley.

When the special committee of council to investigate the zoning plan meets Friday afternoon a committee from the anti-zoning faction will appear and present the objections of the plan's opponents.

NEED OF ZONING SYSTEM SHOWN

Atlanta Constitution

Realty Values in Atlanta Will Be Increased by the Change, R H. Whitten Tells Chamber Members.

2/15/22

If something is not done to stop haphazard building of skyscrapers in Atlanta's downtown business section, it will be hard to carry on business, rental values will decrease, and the local traffic situation will become a menace, because no traffic will be able to pass and the streets will have to be given up entirely to pedestrians, declared Robert H. Whitten, consultant to the city planning commission, in an address before the first 1922 forum luncheon of the chamber of commerce in the Chamber building Wednesday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

Mr. Whitten said that the erection of immense buildings in some parts of New York city had caused a similar predicament, and said that the remedy in Atlanta lies in the adoption of adequate zoning system, such as the most progressive cities in the country have adopted with good results.

The industrial, commercial and residential sections should be separated; the white and colored residential sections should be segregated; apartment houses should be set in a separate district from the family home district; buildings should be limited in their heighth; the width of streets should be considered, and plans to make the city suitable to take care of a population five times its present population and to beautify it should be taken, he said.

ZONING.

Atlanta has reached in its development a stage at which the matter of intelligent, scientific zoning can no longer be disregarded. Atlanta Ga 3/9/22 Constitution

The city planning commission has submitted its zoning recommendations to council, and the report is now under consideration by a committee from that body.

Some of those recommendations are disapproved on the ground that they are too drastic.

They may be, and, perhaps, are extreme in certain instances; but that is not sufficient reason for the rejection of the report in its entirety.

The matter is now before council; and the proper course is to so modify or amend the report now under consideration so that it may meet all reasonable requirements for zoning the city with a view to future development.

Most cities of Atlanta's size are developing upon the "zoning" system.

Notable instances are such cities as New York, Chicago, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Cleveland, Richmond, Indianapolis and many smaller cities, some of them not more than a fourth as large as Atlanta, are growing under well-defined zoning regulations.

It would be foolish to reject this zoning report of the planning commission simply because some of the recommendations it contains are considered too drastic; and Atlanta should not be expected to continue its development along haphazard, hit-or-miss, zig-zag lines without a systematized, co-ordinated plan for the future.

The zoning committee of council should work out a reasonable, forward-looking and practical system of zoning, taking the present report of the city planning commission as a basis, and readjusting the recommendations of the commission in such a way as to suit local conditions.

Such a report would meet general approval.

PROPOSED ZONING PLAN DENOUNCED BY JUDGE KONTZ

Atlanta Ga. Constitution

Says If Council Passes It He Will Disregard Law on Grounds That It Is Unconstitutional.

2/28/22

CLASS LEGISLATION CHARGED BY ATTORNEY

Says Small Body of Men Would Be Able to Make Valuable Property Practically Worthless.

Denouncing the proposed zoning plan for Atlanta as infeasable and pernicious and declaring that he will disregard the law if it is passed by council, Judge E. C. Kontz, local attorney, delivered a scathing attack on the proposed measure Monday afternoon at the first 1922 forum luncheon of the Junior Chamber of Commerce in the Peacock cafe.

He declared the plan to be unconstitutional in that it is class legislation, which would limit not only the character of residence to be built, but also the use it may be put to and furthermore the class or classes of residents to be housed therein. Such a law, he said would have disastrous consequences and would threaten the peace and health of the community.

"It is an outrageous proposal," Judge Kontz declared, "and if all Atlantans had investigated the proposed ordinance as I have, they too would be unalterably opposed to it and it would have been killed by now."

Denies Constitutionality.

"The planning commission has published pamphlets," he continued, "which say the plan is constitutional, making reference to the successful inauguration of the plan in other states. But this is Georgia and we have an individual constitution, and our law prevents interference with property without just compensation, and forbids the city from preventing a person doing what he wishes with his property simply because of aesthetic reasons. That was decided by the supreme court of the state recently in the case of Blackman's Health Resort vs. Atlanta, in which the court said that they city could only object to the use of property when it was proved that the health or morals of the community would be affected.

"Furthermore, the commission's pamphlets do not point out the fact that a zoning plan was passed for Dallas, Texas; that the people ignored it, and that later the supreme court declared it void. If the proposed plan is passed by council in Atlanta, I won't pay any more attention to it than that!" he declared, passionately snapping his finger. 2/28/22

He then quoted City Building Inspector Bowen as saying that he had studied the proposed ordinance, and that it puzzled him, adding that his decisions after the passage of ordinance could be appealed endlessly.

Judge Kontz said that the reports that the Atlanta realty board as a whole favored the plan is false, and declared that he understands that Edward Peters, Fitzhugh Knox, M. L. Thrower, W. S. Ansley, J. H. Ewing and Oscar Mills, members of the board, are opposed to the passage of the proposed ordinance.

Praise for Atlanta.

He laughed at the argument presented by the planning commission that the plan would work for better recreation and education, stating that there is no community in the country which is growing more rapidly as an educational center, and that the entire south is turning towards Atlanta as a place to send their sons and daughters for education.

"I don't think Atlanta is a sick town," he said, "and yet it is proposed

to dope us with this and that as though we were in great need of an apothecary. It is merely fixing up a nostrum which will kill a healthy city.

"They say the plan will make Atlanta beautiful town to live in. I suppose they will give men, who ordinarily wont work, atomizers and make them stand on the street corners and sprinkle pedestrians with perfume."

Regrets at Decatur.

Judge Kontz then told how long ago L. P. Grant, purchasing agent for the Georgia railroad, had proposed Decatur, Ga., as the terminus of that road. He said the citizens of that town refused to give the right of way to the road for a terminus, claiming that the smoke of the engines would soil the shirts and clothes of the people, and keep them awake at night. However, he said, that Mr. Grant got the right of way, on the grounds that the terminus be built elsewhere. "The result," said Judge Kontz, "was that the terminus was established in Marthasville, and Decatur has since had cause to regret its fastidious taste for beauty. What we want in this town are factories, stores, business buildings, and jobs for workers.

"I think that it is an outrageous shame, too, that when we have such good architects and engineers we must go to other states to get men to make a zoning plan for Atlanta. The consultant, I understand, receives approximately $6,000 yearly to tell us what to do. Much money has been spent on the plan and I believe $15,000 has been appropriated for the commission's 1922 expenses.

"Now if the plan is adopted, the men who have devised it, and they are good men, will fold their tents like the Arabs and go away. Then the authority under the zoning law will be centered in the hands of a committee of men named by ward politicians at city hall. And this committee will be able to do anything to your property they wish. Overnight they will be able to change the value of your property from $100 a foot to $1,500, and vice versa. How much money wouldn't people pay to get on such a powerful committee?"

"Real Panic" Predicted.

He then told of the surprise expressed by the proponents of the plan at the first hearing before the ordinance committee that there was so little opposition to the plan. "But now," declared Judge Kontz, "the proponents are in a panic because of a few firecrackers which were set off, and are revising the system. They will be in a real panic when we begin to aim our .42's at them."

Judge Kontz quoted some building data in answer to the contention that the plan should be adopted because Atlanta needs a systematic zoning plan which would result in the increase in the prosperity of Atlanta. The facts showed that Atlanta is practically leading all other southern cities in building development, and he further declared that a zoning plan may suit an old city, but that Atlanta, a young and thriving and prosperous city, needs no such doctoring.

Kenneth Keyes, chairman of the junior chamber forum committee, who presided at the meeting, announced that George Adair, an advocate of the zoning plan, would probably address the next forum luncheon on the plan.

Roy LeCraw, named chairman of the membership campaign, announced that the campaign for 1,200 more members will be launched for one week, beginning March 8. There are now 800 paid-up members of the organization. Twelve teams and captains have been appointed.

Frank Johnson won the drawing for a silk shirt given by Charles J. Cofer Co., and H. R. Sweet and J. B. Baskin won the passes to the Howard theater, given by DeSales Harrison, manager.

Citizen Protests Against Fraser School Proposal

Atlanta Constitution
Jan 1 1923

Editor Constitution: As a citizen of the third ward, and a taxpayer, and a resident of the community in close touch with the Fraser Street school, I wish to enter my protest and that of many of my white neighbors against turning over the Fraser street school to be used as a negro school. We have protested time and again against this, but we seem to be making little progress with the board of education, which assumes to be the final arbiter in the location of schools.

We have no objection to negro schools. On the other hand, we concede the right of negroes to be provided with adequate school facilities, but we do insist that in locating such schools they should not be allowed in white communities.

We insist that it is the duty of the board of education to provide another location for the negro school which it is proposed to place in the Fraser school building when it is abandoned as a white school.

There are plenty of other places in the city of Atlanta for the location of another negro school, and it would be wrong to convert the Fraser Street school to negro school use.

This is a white community with comparatively few negroes in the vicinity of this school building. If this building is converted to negro school use it will very seriously impair the value of all property in that neighborhood. It could very much more advantageously be placed elsewhere, where it would serve more negroes than the Fraser Street school location, and where it would not impair the value of surrounding property.

We feel that we have gone our limit in protesting, as we are making no headway with the board of education.

As a citizen and a property owner, I wish to make public protest with the hope that those who sympathize with the position as above announced will join in a movement to put an end to this threatened injury to our community.

If there is no other recourse we should, and must, go to the courts.

JOHN B. ROAN.
412 Capitol avenue, Atlanta.

DOES IT MEAN SEGREGATION?

It was with much interest that we read last week of the proposal of City Council to zone the city. We wondered at the time what is the necessity for doing this and we are still much concerned in the plan because we are not quite sure just what it means, though we have a strong idea that it is striking at segregation of the races. And again, our suspicions along this line were strengthened by a remark of one of the speakers, T. R. Pritchard, at the meeting of the Civitan Club last Friday at the Savannah Hotel, when in discussing school segregation he stated that if there was to be any segregation in this city the matter of the encroachment of Negro residents on Henry street and Park avenue between East Broad and Price streets should be carefully looked into.

It seems that the subject of segregation in the high school, a matter of much discussion recently, was the occasion for the rise of this subject and that while on this matter of separating the boys from the girls in the school room Mr. Pritchard jumped on the matter of separating the races in these two blocks. The relationship between segregation in the school room and segregation of the races seems rather far-fetched to us and yet it may be that the latter was so prominent in the speaker's mind—for some reason unknown to us—he could not refrain from touching on the subject on this occasion.

We can see no reason for reviving this question of segregation of the races in this city. The two races have been living here in peace and harmony. There has been no friction, so far as we have been able to observe, of any kind in the blocks mentioned by Mr. Pritchard or in any other blocks inhabited by the two races. We see in such propaganda as is suggested by Mr. Pritchard a kindlig of the fires of ill-feeling between the races, which up to the present time has been unknown here. However, it requires but little effort of this kind to start a racial upheaval and we feel that such a suggestion as has been made by this member of the Civitan Club is not conducive to cementing the kindly racial relationship existing here, but it will undoubtedly have a great tendency to break asunder the now pleasant and harmonious racial feelings which have ever been characteristic of our city. The zoning of the city without regard to racial segregation may be of advantage, but if this zoning plan has for its object the segregation of the races then we fear that it will be a deathknell to the excellent relationship under which both races are now living here

ASK ZONE RULE TO BAR NEGRO

Atlanta Georgian

Appeal to the city zoning commission to have the vicinity of Bedford Place and East Merritts Avenue declared an exclusive white neighborhood in order to prevent the erection of a negro apartment house in that locality was to be made by Mrs. H. W. Conway and a number of residents Tuesday afternoon.

An order temporarily restraining N. G. Neal from erecting the apartment house in that vicinity was signed July 20 by Judge George L. Bell in Fulton Superior Court. The case was postponed until Wednesday morning by Judge John D. Humphries Tuesday when a motion was to be made to have the order made permanent.

Judge Humphries continued the case in order that the plaintiffs might appeal to the zoning commission. Neal had previously received permission to erect the negro apartment house near Bedford Place and East Merritts Avenue.

HEARING ON NEGRO APARTMENT HOUSE FIGHT OPENS TODAY

Atlanta Constitution

Injunction proceedings brought in Fulton superior court by Mrs. H. W. Conway and others against H. G. Neal to restrain the latter from erecting a negro apartment house at Bedford place and East Merritts avenue will be heard before Judge John D. Humphries Wednesday morning. 8-23-22

Inasmuch as the case involves the city zoning ordinance, property owners are indicating a great deal of interest in the controversy. When Neal recently announced his intention to construct a negro apartment house at the Bedford place site, residents in the neighborhood strenuously objected.

Neal insisted that his plans were in accordance with the city zoning plan, which permitted the erection of negro dwellings in that neighborhood.

Color Line Drawn By City Planners

Atlanta American
11-28-22

After hearing protests from a large delegation of Fourth Ward citizens, the City Planning Commission Monday decided to forbid the erection of a negro residence on a lot at the corner of Summit Avenue and Currier Street.

Councilmen R. A. Gordon and Claude L. Ashley, Dr. R. M. Eubanks, School Commissioner-elect, and Dr. C. J. Vaughn, councilman-elect, all of the Fourth Ward, spoke against the invasion of that section by negroes, making very vigorous speeches. A large number of women who reside in the neighborhood added their protests.

HOME OF SYRIAN IN COBB BLASTED

Atlanta Constitution
12-29-22

Explosion Follows Warning for All Syrians to Leave Marietta Within Six Months.

Marietta, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—County officers and city policemen, investigating the dynamiting here last night of the home of Charlie Deraney, local Syrian merchant, reported tonight they had no clue as to the perpetrators of the outrage.

About midnight last night almost the entire city of Marietta was awakened by the blast, supposedly a stick of dynamite, on the front porch of the Syrian's home on Atlanta street, the principal residential street of Marietta.

Members of the family, sleeping in the room adjoining the front porch, and less than 10 feet away, while badly frightened, were uninjured, and were loud in their denunciation of the attack, begging the officers to find the "culprits."

The blast last night is thought to be the outcome of warnings broadcast four or five months ago, telling the Syrian population of about 50 to leave Marietta within six months. Many of the white residents of Marietta feel that the Syrians in their midst make very undesirable citizens, it is said.

This explosion tore a hole about two feet in diameter in the floor of the porch and a six-foot hole in the adjoining wall of the room where members of the family were sleeping. Window panes were shattered all over the house, and neighboring houses were badly shaken by the blast.

Deraney is said to be the senior partner in the firm of Deraney and Mansour, operating a dry goods store in the center of the city. It was at this store that warnings were left several months ago.

All Syrians in Marietta are in a panic, it is said, fearing a similar or worse fate at the hands of those who desire their departure from Marietta.

Deraney had only recently purchased his home on Atlanta street.